A new variety of wheat has recently come to attention at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. This variety, named "Sevier," because it was discovered in Sevier County, Utah, has several unusual and interesting qualities.

It seems to be an intermediate form between durum and common wheat, but it antedates in Utah the official introduction of durum into the United States. It grows as a spring wheat under irrigation, and as a winter wheat on the dry-farm. Clark, Martin and Ball (1) have classified it correctly as having a spring habit, and yet it seems to be as winter hardy as Turkey, as will be shown. As found, it contained several distinct strains, certain of which seem to be resistant to black stem rust while others seem to lack this quality.

HISTORY

In the summers of 1918 and 1919, the writer made a survey of the small-grain varieties grown in all of the important grain-growing areas of Utah. This work was preliminary to selection and breeding investigations that were planned with the idea of improving the yield and market quality of grain grown by Utah farmers. About 3,000 fields were visited personally and the grain classified as to variety. Part of the data of the survey have been tabulated and published (4). Samples of unusual or promising material were saved for subsequent testing.

During the summer of 1918, while the survey was being conducted in Sevier county, Sevier wheat was discovered. The county agricultural agent, and the assistant state county agent leader, both having headquarters in Sevier county, pointed out fields of wheat locally known as "Bearded." On examination, the wheat seemed...